

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

JUNE 20, 1942

VOL. VI, No. 156—PUBLICATION 1755

Contents

	Page
THE WAR	
Flag Day address by the President	545
Mexican adherence to the Declaration by United Nations	546
Philippine adherence to the Declaration by United Nations	547
United Nations Rally: Address by the Under Secretary of State	548
Mutual-aid agreement with the Belgian Government .	551
Agreement with Cuba for military collaboration . .	553
Exchange of diplomatic and consular personnel and other nationals.	553
EUROPE	
Visit to the United States of the King of Yugoslavia. .	554
AMERICAN REPUBLICS	
Rubber agreement with Costa Rica.	554
CULTURAL RELATIONS	
Visit to the United States of educators from Cuba and Uruguay and editor from Colombia.	555
THE DEPARTMENT	
Two Divisions abolished	556
THE FOREIGN SERVICE	
Personnel changes	556

[OVER]



Contents—CONTINUED

	Page
TREATY INFORMATION	
Finance: Taxation Convention with Canada	557
Mutual guaranties: Mutual-Aid Agreement with the Belgian Government	557
Defense: Agreement with Cuba	557
Strategic materials: Agreement with Costa Rica	557
PUBLICATIONS	
LEGISLATION	

JUL 6 '42

The War

FLAG DAY ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT¹

[Released to the press by the White House June 15]

Today on Flag Day we celebrate the Declaration of the United Nations—that great alliance dedicated to the defeat of our foes and to the establishment of a true peace based on the freedom of man. Today the Republic of Mexico and the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands join us. We welcome these valiant peoples to the company of those who fight for freedom.

The four freedoms of common humanity are as much elements of man's needs as air and sunlight, bread and salt. Deprive him of all these freedoms and he dies; deprive him of a part of them and a part of him withers. Give them to him in full and abundant measure and he will cross the threshold of a new age, the greatest age of man.

These freedoms are the rights of men of every creed and every race, wherever they live. This is their heritage, long withheld. We of the United Nations have the power and the men and the will at last to assure man's heritage.

The belief in the four freedoms of common humanity—the belief in man, created free, in the image of God—is the crucial difference between ourselves and the enemies we face today. In it lies the absolute unity of our alliance, opposed to the oneness of the evil we hate. Here is our strength, the source and promise of victory.

We of the United Nations know that our faith cannot be broken by any man or any force. And we know that there are other millions who in their silent captivity share our belief.

We ask the German people, still dominated by their Nazi whipmasters, whether they would rather have the mechanized hell of Hitler's "new order" or—in place of that—freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear.

We ask the Japanese people, trampled by their savage lords of slaughter, whether they would rather continue slavery and blood or—in place of them—freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear.

We ask the brave, unconquered people of the nations the Axis invaders have dishonored and despoiled whether they would rather yield to conquerors or have freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear.

We know the answer. They know the answer. We know that man, born to freedom in the image of God, will not forever suffer the oppressors' sword. The peoples of the United Nations are taking that sword from the oppressors' hands. With it they will destroy those tyrants. The brazen tyrannies pass. Man marches forward toward the light.

I am going to close by reading to you a prayer that has been written for the United Nations on this day:

"God of the free, we pledge our hearts and lives today to the cause of all free mankind.

"Grant us victory over the tyrants who would enslave all free men and nations. Grant us faith and understanding to cherish all those who fight for freedom as if they were our brothers. Grant us brotherhood in hope and union, not only for the space of this bitter war but for the days to come which shall and must unite all the children of earth."

¹ Delivered June 14, 1942.

"Our earth is but a small star in the great universe. Yet of it we can make, if we choose, a planet un vexed by war, untroubled by hunger or fear, undivided by senseless distinctions of race, color, or theory. Grant us that courage and fore seeing to begin this task today that our children and our children's children may be proud of the name of man.

"The spirit of man has awakened and the soul of man has gone forth. Grant us the wisdom and the vision to comprehend the greatness of man's spirit, that suffers and endures so hugely for a goal beyond his own brief span. Grant us honor for our dead who died in the faith, honor for our living who work and strive for the faith, redemption and security for all captive lands and peoples. Grant us patience with the deluded and pity for the betrayed.

And grant us the skill and the valor that shall cleanse the world of oppression and the old base doctrine that the strong must eat the weak because they are strong.

"Yet most of all grant us brotherhood, not only for this day but for all our years—a brotherhood not of words but of acts and deeds. We are all of us children of earth; grant us that simple knowledge. If our brothers are oppressed, then we are oppressed. If they hunger, we hunger. If their freedom is taken away our freedom is not secure. Grant us a common faith that man shall know bread and peace—that he shall know justice and righteousness, freedom and security, an equal opportunity and an equal chance to do his best, not only in our own lands but throughout the world. And in that faith let us march toward the clean world our hands can make. Amen."

MEXICAN ADHERENCE TO THE DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS

[Released to the press June 15]

An exchange of correspondence between the Secretary of State and His Excellency Ezequiel Padilla, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico, follows:

[Translation]

"MEXICO CITY, June 5, 1942.

"51274. Your Excellency has undoubtedly had occasion during recent years to evaluate the international conduct observed by Mexico in the face of the constant transgressions of law committed by the powers which, having equal aims from the beginning, subsequently ended by associating themselves in their unbridled ambition for world domination, signing the Tripartite Pact. From the time when, in September 1939, an uncontrollable Pan-Germanism, clothed in a singularly arbitrary dictatorial ideology, unloosed war on Europe, the Government of Mexico has given public expression to its sympathy for the cause of the democracies

which are trying to prevent the world from falling under the despotism of the totalitarian states. Hence, interpreting this obvious policy of the Government of Mexico, at the Third Consultative Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, it, with true pleasure, signed resolution XXXV relating to the Atlantic Charter. Now that my Government—for reasons of which Your Excellency is aware—has found itself compelled, in defense of its outraged sovereignty, to declare itself to be in a state of war with Germany, Italy, and Japan, it considers that the time has arrived to give more concrete adherence to the joint program outlined by His Excellency Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, and by His Excellency Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on August 14, 1941. In taking this decision my Government does but continue the

firm line of its national policy. In fact, the principles contained in the Atlantic Charter coincide with the aspirations for social justice which have invariably ruled the actions of my country in the international field; they indicate, as goals of the present conflict, objectives of such importance and nobility as to justify the greatest sacrifices; and, in brief, they constitute an ideal for the realization of which Mexico has worked from the beginning of its independent life. Accordingly, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that in accordance with instructions which I have received from the President of the Republic Mexico formally adheres, by means of the present message, to the declaration of the United Nations dated January 1, 1942.

"I renew [etc.]

EZEQUIEL PADILLA"

—
"JUNE 12, 1942.

"I have received your telegram of June 5, 1942 stating that the principles contained in the Atlantic Charter coincide with the aspira-

tions for social justice of the Mexican people; that these principles clearly express the directives which have invariably ruled the actions of Mexico in the international field; that the principles indicate, as goals of the present conflict, objectives of such importance and nobility as to justify the greatest sacrifices; and that accordingly Mexico formally adheres to the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942.

"It is indeed gratifying that Mexico has associated itself with the other United Nations which have pledged themselves to employ their full resources, military or economic, in the task of overwhelming the forces of evil that seek to dominate and enslave the world. On behalf of this Government, which is the depository for the Declaration by United Nations, I take pleasure in welcoming Mexico to the group of United Nations which are engaged in the struggle for the preservation of liberty and the democratic way of life.

"Please accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL"

PHILIPPINE ADHERENCE TO THE DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS

[Released to the press June 15]

The texts of letters exchanged between the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, His Excellency Dr. Manuel L. Quezon, and the Secretary of State regarding Philippine adherence to the Declaration by United Nations follows:

"WASHINGTON, D.C., June 10, 1942.

"MR. SECRETARY:

"The people of the Philippines are wholeheartedly devoted to liberty and fully subscribe to the principles set forth in that great document known as the Atlantic Charter which was proclaimed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on August 14, 1941.

"We have been battling since December 7, 1941 to preserve our country from the menace of Japanese aggression. Although a large part of our territory is overrun by Japanese military forces, our soldiers are still actively engaged in

meeting and harassing the foe wherever possible. We do not intend to be cowed by the armed might of Japan. We shall continue the struggle with every means in our power.

"We desire to associate ourselves with those nations which are fighting for the preservation of life and liberty against the forces of barbarism that seek world domination. Accordingly, the Commonwealth of the Philippines hereby formally adheres to the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942.

"I am [etc.]

MANUEL L. QUEZON"

—
"WASHINGTON, D.C., June 13, 1942.

"MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

"I have received your communication of June 10, 1942 stating that the people of the Philippines are wholeheartedly devoted to liberty and fully subscribe to the principles set forth in the

Atlantic Charter; that they desire to associate themselves with the nations which are fighting for the preservation of life and liberty against the forces of barbarism that seek world domination; and that accordingly the Commonwealth of the Philippines formally adheres to the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942.

"The entire freedom-loving world admires

the great courage and valor shown by the people of the Philippines during the past six months as they have gallantly fought to preserve their country from Japanese aggression. On behalf of this Government, as depository for the Declaration by United Nations, I take pleasure in welcoming into this group the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

"Please accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL"

UNITED NATIONS RALLY

ADDRESS BY THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE¹

[Released to the press June 18]

A few of us here tonight were privileged to be present in the White House last Sunday at an historic ceremony.

That ceremony marked the adherence to the Declaration of the United Nations of two new members of the roll of honor.

It signalized the entrance into the rights and obligations of that pact of the people of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, whose epic resistance against the invading hordes—whose loyalty to their American brothers—will never be forgotten by the people of the United States. No nation has ever more fully earned its right to its independence.

That ceremony of last Sunday likewise marked the formal adherence to the United Nations' Declaration of our great neighbor, the Republic of Mexico. In the annals of our Western Hemisphere no nation has been more jealous of her sovereign rights, more determined to preserve her liberties, more staunch in upholding the principles of inter-American solidarity, upon which the security of the New World depends, than Mexico. From the very outset of the curse of Hitlerism the Government and people of Mexico have seen the world issues clearly. They have, as always, placed themselves squarely beneath the standard of liberty.

¹ Delivered by Mr. Welles at the United Nations Rally in Baltimore, Md., June 17, 1942, and broadcast over the Mutual Network.

When finally the assassins of the seas slaughtered Mexican seamen engaged in legitimate and peaceful trade, Mexico in her proud tradition unhesitatingly declared war upon the Axis powers. On June fourteenth the people of Mexico became one of the United Nations.

Twenty-eight peoples—in all continents, of all creeds, of all races—are now joined together in this highest of all enterprises, the preservation of human liberty.

I think that all of us last Sunday felt equally that that assembly of representatives of these 28 United Nations, headed by the President of the United States, symbolized two great assurances: the assurance that through our unity the victory will unquestionably be ours, and the assurance that because of this very unity we can look forward with hope and renewed faith to the future, after the war is won. For cooperation between us all in this peoples' struggle finally to destroy the curse of Hitlerism and the pestilence of Japanese militarism is essential to the winning of this war.

This lesson of the need for such cooperation has been a hard-earned lesson. It was learned by some countries too late to save them. It was learned by others on the very brink of disaster. Some nations may not yet have learned it. But it has been learned by the United Nations, and the United Nations will win the war in consequence of it.

Will the tragic experiences which humanity underwent between November 1918 and September 1939 also bear fruit? Have we all learned in this hard and perilous way that co-operation is no less essential in maintaining peace than in winning a war?

During this war the people of the United Nations will have lived in the constant shadow of danger; they will have offered their all to safeguard their liberties and to defend that which they hold dear.

When the war ends, these present shadows will lift; the immediate physical dangers will have passed.

The memory of man is sometimes short. We can none of us again afford to forget the lessons we have learned: that cooperation to win the victory is not enough; that there must be even greater cooperation to win the peace, if the peace is to be that kind of a peace which alone can prevent the recurrence of war—a peace which is more than a mere interlude between battles.

Without such cooperation we shall have again economic distress, unemployment, poverty, and suffering for millions of people—suffering, which while less acute is longer drawn out and is but little less hard to bear than the miseries of war; suffering, which as surely as night follows day is the breeder of wars.

In our conduct of the war we are all of us cooperating with confidence in each other—fully, completely. This form of partnership must obtain a momentum that will carry over into the post-war period. We must cultivate the habit.

The final terms of the peace should wait until the immediate tasks of the transition period after the defeat of the Axis powers have been completed by the United Nations and until the final judgments can be coolly and rationally rendered.

But the organization through which the United Nations are to carry on their cooperation should surely be formed so far as practicable before the fires of war which are welding them together have cooled. Everything which can be done to this end before the war is over must

be done. Every act or measure of cooperation among the United Nations must be scrutinized to see whether it cannot also be made to serve in the winning of the peace.

On June eleventh last this Government concluded a master lend-lease agreement with the Soviet Union which deals with the principles of mutual aid in the conduct of the war. In this agreement the United States and the Soviet Union undertake to continue to furnish each other with supplies, information, and services needed for the war effort to the full extent of their ability. The agreement thus deals with a matter of prime importance from the standpoint of the war effort.

But this agreement also looks forward to the peace. The agreement reaffirms adherence to the Atlantic Charter, and the two Governments pledge themselves to cooperate with each other and all other nations of like mind in a concerted and determined effort to promote the betterment of world-wide economic relations.

Article VII of the agreement envisages international and domestic measures directed to the expansion of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples. The best means of attaining these and other objectives, such as the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce and the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers, will be the subject of continuing conversations between the two Governments.

Similar master lend-lease agreements have thus far been concluded with three other countries in addition to the Soviet Union: with Great Britain on February 23, 1942; with the Republic of China on June 2, 1942; and yesterday with Belgium. Thus, in effect, five of the world's great nations have become partners, with full equality of status, in a new world understanding—an economic understanding, open to the participation of all other nations of like mind; an economic understanding which may well become the nucleus of a United Nations organization for the relief and economic reconstruction of the post-war world.

During the difficult transition period between the end of the war and the final conclusion of peace there will be vital need for such an organization. Millions of the world's peoples will be homeless; in Europe and in Asia transportation systems will be ruined, production facilities destroyed, farms laid waste, cities devastated; we shall all of us be confronted with the gigantic task of converting to peacetime uses whole industries now producing munitions of war. There must be agreement upon the objectives to be attained; machinery for carrying out the agreed action of the United Nations; and cooperative effort of the highest order among all the United Nations, to which the oppressed peoples of the earth may look with hope when they have cast off their chains.

In these, our purposes and our endeavors, we in the United States are fortified by the knowledge that we may count upon the firm support and assistance of those of our neighbors of the New World who are not represented among the United Nations but who have severed all relations with the Axis powers and who have thus refused to permit their territory to be utilized by agents of the tyrannies that have dared to attack the New World against their fellow Americans and against their own security. Eleven of the American republics are now numbered among the United Nations. And in the supreme task of guarding the independence of the Western Hemisphere so that the liberties of all the peoples of the Americas may be secure we may well pay tribute tonight to the help and the encouragement which those of us engaged in war derive from all the many practical and generous forms of support offered us by the Governments and people of Brazil, of Colombia and Venezuela, of Peru and Ecuador, of Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Throughout these past weeks the Axis submarines, when they have been able to do so, have already attacked and sunk indiscriminately merchant vessels of all the American nations. If they have adhered to any standards, such standards would have disgraced the pirates of the Dark Ages. Now the Hitlerite government, by means of the announcement of a paper

blockade, openly threatens to sink any vessel engaged in legitimate and lawful trade between the eastern coast of the United States and the rest of the hemisphere.

The American republics have at all times insisted upon their untrammeled right to maintain inviolate freedom of communication between them. Their well-being, their very existence, depends upon the exercise of this right. I cannot believe that any of the free peoples of the Americas will ever acquiesce in the brazen effort of Hitlerite Germany to cow them into accepting Hitler's dictation as to the manner in which they shall enjoy their rights as members of the American family of nations.

As we meet here tonight, men and women in all parts of the world are dying for the sake of the cause which we uphold. The Chetnik in the mountains of Yugoslavia, the guerrillas in Greece, the patriots of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg—yes, and of occupied France—who are murdered daily by the agents of the Gestapo are all of them offering up their lives because of their belief in what you and I believe.

The valiant armies of the Chinese who have successfully withstood the Japanese onslaught for five cruel years; the superb hosts of the Soviet Union whose matchless resistance long since turned the tide; the fighting men of Canada, of Australia, of New Zealand, of South Africa, of the British Navy, of the British Army, and of the British Air Force who have for so long borne the burden and heat of the struggle; and now of our own Navy, of our own Army, and of our own Air Force are all of them fighting gallantly—and, thank God, successfully, joined in one common objective: the great objective to preserve our common liberties and to make men free.

Through the union of the United Nations their victory will be assured.

In the words which the President spoke last Sunday: "Man, born to freedom in the image of God, will not forever suffer the oppressors' sword. The peoples of the United Nations are taking that sword from the oppressors' hands."

MUTUAL-AID AGREEMENT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT

[Released to the press June 16]

An agreement between the Governments of the United States and Belgium on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war was signed on June 16 by the Secretary of State and the Belgian Ambassador, Count Robert van der Straten-Ponthoz.

The provisions of the agreement are the same in all substantial respects as those of the agreements between this Government and the Governments of Great Britain, China, and the Soviet Union.¹ As in the case of the former agreements, that with the Belgian Government was negotiated under the provisions of the Lease-Lend Act of March 11, 1941, which provides for extending aid to any country whose defense is determined by the President to be vital to the defense of the United States.

The signing of this agreement adds Belgium to the growing list of those countries who have pledged their material as well as spiritual resources to a common victory of the United Nations.

As in the others this agreement embodies the firm assurances that the Governments of the United States and Belgium will collaborate to the fullest extent in promoting mutually advantageous economic relations by means of agreed action open to the participation of other like-minded countries.

The text of the agreement signed on June 16 follows:²

"Whereas the Governments of the United States of America and Belgium declare that they are engaged in a cooperative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations;

"And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and Belgium, as signatories

of the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, have subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941 by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, known as the Atlantic Charter;

"And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of Belgium against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America;

"And whereas the United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to Belgium aid in resisting aggression;

"And whereas it is expedient that the final determination of the terms and conditions upon which the Government of Belgium receives such aid and of the benefits to be received by the United States of America in return therefor should be deferred until the extent of the defense aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the United States of America and Belgium and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace;

"And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and Belgium are mutually desirous of concluding now a preliminary agreement in regard to the provision of defense aid and in regard to certain considerations which shall be taken into account in determining such terms and conditions and the making of such an agreement has been in all respects duly authorized, and all acts, conditions and formalities which it may have been necessary to perform, fulfill or execute prior to the making of such an agreement in conformity with the laws either of the United States of America or of Belgium have been performed, fulfilled or executed as required;

¹ Bulletin of February 28, 1942, p. 190; June 6, 1942, p. 507; and June 13, 1942, p. 531, respectively.

² The text here printed conforms to the original.

During the difficult transition period between the end of the war and the final conclusion of peace there will be vital need for such an organization. Millions of the world's peoples will be homeless; in Europe and in Asia transportation systems will be ruined, production facilities destroyed, farms laid waste, cities devastated; we shall all of us be confronted with the gigantic task of converting to peacetime uses whole industries now producing munitions of war. There must be agreement upon the objectives to be attained; machinery for carrying out the agreed action of the United Nations; and cooperative effort of the highest order among all the United Nations, to which the oppressed peoples of the earth may look with hope when they have cast off their chains.

In these, our purposes and our endeavors, we in the United States are fortified by the knowledge that we may count upon the firm support and assistance of those of our neighbors of the New World who are not represented among the United Nations but who have severed all relations with the Axis powers and who have thus refused to permit their territory to be utilized by agents of the tyrannies that have dared to attack the New World against their fellow Americans and against their own security. Eleven of the American republics are now numbered among the United Nations. And in the supreme task of guarding the independence of the Western Hemisphere so that the liberties of all the peoples of the Americas may be secure we may well pay tribute tonight to the help and the encouragement which those of us engaged in war derive from all the many practical and generous forms of support offered us by the Governments and people of Brazil, of Colombia and Venezuela, of Peru and Ecuador, of Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Throughout these past weeks the Axis submarines, when they have been able to do so, have already attacked and sunk indiscriminately merchant vessels of all the American nations. If they have adhered to any standards, such standards would have disgraced the pirates of the Dark Ages. Now the Hitlerite government, by means of the announcement of a paper

blockade, openly threatens to sink any vessel engaged in legitimate and lawful trade between the eastern coast of the United States and the rest of the hemisphere.

The American republics have at all times insisted upon their untrammeled right to maintain inviolate freedom of communication between them. Their well-being, their very existence, depends upon the exercise of this right. I cannot believe that any of the free peoples of the Americas will ever acquiesce in the brazen effort of Hitlerite Germany to cow them into accepting Hitler's dictation as to the manner in which they shall enjoy their rights as members of the American family of nations.

As we meet here tonight, men and women in all parts of the world are dying for the sake of the cause which we uphold. The Chetnik in the mountains of Yugoslavia, the guerrillas in Greece, the patriots of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg—yes, and of occupied France—who are murdered daily by the agents of the Gestapo are all of them offering up their lives because of their belief in what you and I believe.

The valiant armies of the Chinese who have successfully withstood the Japanese onslaught for five cruel years; the superb hosts of the Soviet Union whose matchless resistance long since turned the tide; the fighting men of Canada, of Australia, of New Zealand, of South Africa, of the British Navy, of the British Army, and of the British Air Force who have for so long borne the burden and heat of the struggle; and now of our own Navy, of our own Army, and of our own Air Force are all of them fighting gallantly—and, thank God, successfully, joined in one common objective: the great objective to preserve our common liberties and to make men free.

Through the union of the United Nations their victory will be assured.

In the words which the President spoke last Sunday: "Man, born to freedom in the image of God, will not forever suffer the oppressors' sword. The peoples of the United Nations are taking that sword from the oppressors' hands."

MUTUAL-AID AGREEMENT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT

[Released to the press June 16]

An agreement between the Governments of the United States and Belgium on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war was signed on June 16 by the Secretary of State and the Belgian Ambassador, Count Robert van der Straten-Ponthoz.

The provisions of the agreement are the same in all substantial respects as those of the agreements between this Government and the Governments of Great Britain, China, and the Soviet Union.¹ As in the case of the former agreements, that with the Belgian Government was negotiated under the provisions of the Lease-Lend Act of March 11, 1941, which provides for extending aid to any country whose defense is determined by the President to be vital to the defense of the United States.

The signing of this agreement adds Belgium to the growing list of those countries who have pledged their material as well as spiritual resources to a common victory of the United Nations.

As in the others this agreement embodies the firm assurances that the Governments of the United States and Belgium will collaborate to the fullest extent in promoting mutually advantageous economic relations by means of agreed action open to the participation of other like-minded countries.

The text of the agreement signed on June 16 follows:²

"Whereas the Governments of the United States of America and Belgium declare that they are engaged in a cooperative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations;

"And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and Belgium, as signatories

¹ *Bulletin* of February 28, 1942, p. 190; June 6, 1942, p. 507; and June 13, 1942, p. 531, respectively.

² The text here printed conforms to the original.

of the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, have subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941 by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, known as the Atlantic Charter;

"And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of Belgium against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America;

"And whereas the United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to Belgium aid in resisting aggression;

"And whereas it is expedient that the final determination of the terms and conditions upon which the Government of Belgium receives such aid and of the benefits to be received by the United States of America in return therefor should be deferred until the extent of the defense aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the United States of America and Belgium and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace;

"And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and Belgium are mutually desirous of concluding now a preliminary agreement in regard to the provision of defense aid and in regard to certain considerations which shall be taken into account in determining such terms and conditions and the making of such an agreement has been in all respects duly authorized, and all acts, conditions and formalities which it may have been necessary to perform, fulfill or execute prior to the making of such an agreement in conformity with the laws either of the United States of America or of Belgium have been performed, fulfilled or executed as required;

"The undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

"ARTICLE I

"The Government of the United States of America will continue to supply the Government of Belgium with such defense articles, defense services, and defense information as the President of the United States of America shall authorize to be transferred or provided.

"ARTICLE II

"The Government of Belgium will continue to contribute to the defense of the United States of America and the strengthening thereof and will provide such articles, services, facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

"ARTICLE III

"The Government of Belgium will not without the consent of the President of the United States of America transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article or defense information transferred to it under the Act of March 11, 1941 of the Congress of the United States of America or permit the use thereof by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the Government of Belgium.

"ARTICLE IV

"If, as a result of the transfer to the Government of Belgium of any defense article or defense information, it becomes necessary for that Government to take any action or make any payment in order fully to protect any of the rights of a citizen of the United States of America who has patent rights in and to any such defense article or information, the Government of Belgium will take such action or make such payment when requested to do so by the President of the United States of America.

"ARTICLE V

"The Government of Belgium will return to the United States of America at the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President of the United States of America, such defense articles transferred under this Agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or

consumed and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defense of the United States of America or of the Western Hemisphere or to be otherwise of use to the United States of America.

"ARTICLE VI

"In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of Belgium full cognizance shall be taken of all property, services, information, facilities, or other benefits or considerations provided by the Government of Belgium subsequent to March 11, 1941, and accepted or acknowledged by the President on behalf of the United States of America.

"ARTICLE VII

"In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of Belgium in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and Belgium, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

"At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of

attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments.

"ARTICLE VIII

"This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

"Signed and sealed at Washington in duplicate this sixteenth day of June, 1942.

"For the Government of the United States of America:

CORDELL HULL
*Secretary of State of the
United States of America*

"For the Government of Belgium:

Cte. R. v. STRATEN
*Ambassador of Belgium
at Washington*

AGREEMENT WITH CUBA FOR MILITARY COLLABORATION

[Released to the press June 18]

It has been announced that His Excellency José Manuel Cortina, Minister of State of Cuba, and the Honorable Spruille Braden, American Ambassador to Cuba, have signed, at Habana, an agreement whereby the Cuban Government offers facilities to the United States War Department for training aviation personnel and for operations against enemy underseacraft.

It is understood that after termination of the emergency the facilities will become a training center of the Cuban Air Force.

In offering these facilities the Cuban Government, an ally and co-belligerent which was among the first of the American republics to declare war on the Axis, has taken a most important step in collaborating in the joint war effort.

The training center will be located in the vicinity of Habana. By special arrangement between the Cuban and United States Governments and between the British Royal Air Force and the United States War Department, contingents of Royal Air Force personnel will be

stationed at this post, following their basic-training courses, to complete their combat training.

Work on the installations will begin at once.

EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PERSONNEL AND OTHER NATIONALS

[Released to the press June 18]

The motorship *Gripsholm*, carrying nationals of Japan and Thailand from the Western Hemisphere to be exchanged at Lourenço Marques, Mozambique, Africa, for nationals of the United States, certain of the other American republics, and Canada from enemy areas in the Far East, sailed from New York, N. Y., on June 18.

There were embarked on the *Gripsholm* approximately 495 Japanese and Thai officials as well as 602 non-official Japanese and Thais. The vessel will call en route at Rio de Janeiro, where it will take aboard approximately 403 additional Japanese official and non-official nationals from Brazil and Paraguay. Thus a total of about 1,500 persons will be transported by the American exchange vessel on its first voyage to Lourenço Marques.

On its return voyage to New York the *Gripsholm* will carry a similar number of official and non-official nationals of the United States and other countries in the Western Hemisphere whose transportation as far as Lourenço Marques from Japanese and Japanese-controlled territories, except the Philippines, will be provided by the Japanese Government. The round-trip voyage of the *Gripsholm* to Lourenço Marques and return to New York is expected to require approximately 60 days.

The *Gripsholm* will proceed under safe conducts issued by the belligerent governments. Representatives of the Swiss and Spanish Governments, which are respectively in charge of the representation of the interests of the United States and Japan in the territory of the other, will travel on the vessel and will have jurisdiction over all matters which may arise relating to the voyage or to the execution of the exchange

agreement. Señor Don Luis de Silva, Marques de Zahara, has been designated as the Spanish representative on board the *Gripsholm*, and Monsieur Joseph Straessle has been designated as the Swiss representative.

[Released to the press June 15]

The Department of State has noted a broadcast from Berlin stating that the Japanese Government intends to court-martial Mr. J. B. Powell and Mr. W. B. Opper, American correspondents in Shanghai. The Department does not credit this story as the Japanese Government has formally agreed to include these men in the group of Americans who are to be repatriated and who are to leave the Far East under safe conduct this week.

A list of American officials and newspaper correspondents whose names have been received through the Swiss authorities from the Japanese authorities to be repatriated from Japanese-controlled territory in the Far East, with the exception of the Philippines, has been issued as Department of State press release 303, of June 18, 1942.

A list of nationals of the other American republics and Canada whose names have been received through the Swiss authorities from the Japanese authorities to be repatriated from Japanese-controlled territory in the Far East, with the exception of the Philippines, has been issued as Department of State press release 306, of June 19, 1942.

Europe

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE KING OF YUGOSLAVIA

[Released to the press June 17]

His Majesty Peter II, King of Yugoslavia, will visit the United States shortly as the guest of this Government, on the invitation of the

President. His Majesty will spend his first evening in Washington at the White House, where a dinner will be given in his honor.

A dinner will also be tendered the King by the Secretary of State, and a luncheon will be given by the National Press Club. His Majesty will also be received by the Newspaper Women's Club. While in Washington the King will visit the Capitol, Arlington Cemetery, Mount Vernon, Annapolis, and other points of interest and will give a dinner and reception at the Yugoslav Legation.

Upon leaving Washington he will visit war industries and then proceed to New York City, where various functions are being planned in his honor.

American Republics

RUBBER AGREEMENT WITH COSTA RICA

[Released to the press June 16]

The Rubber Reserve Company, the Department of State, and the Board of Economic Warfare announced on June 16 the signing of an agreement with the Republic of Costa Rica, under the terms of which the Rubber Reserve Company will purchase within the next five years all rubber produced in Costa Rica which is not required for essential needs there.

While Costa Rica has in the past produced only a small amount of rubber, the country has considerable potential resources of that product, both wild and cultivated. The Rubber Reserve Company, acting with the Board of Economic Warfare, will aid in the development of these resources and expend the necessary funds for that purpose.

The signing of the contract is another step in the program of the United States to assure to the united war effort the maximum effective use of the rubber produced in the Western Hemisphere.

Agreements for the acquisition of local rubber production have now been concluded with

Brazil, Peru, and Nicaragua as well as Costa Rica, and negotiations are proceeding with the other American rubber-producing countries.

Cultural Relations

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF EDUCATORS FROM CUBA AND URUGUAY AND EDITOR FROM COLOMBIA

[Released to the press June 15]

Prof. Medardo Vitier, professor in the Normal School and in the Institute of Matanzas, arrived in Washington on June 15, accompanied by Señora Vitier, on the initial stage of a tour of United States educational institutions under the auspices of the Department of State.

Professor Vitier is a frequent contributor to the press and was formerly Secretary of Education of Cuba. He is the founder of the well-known Froebel School in Matanzas and has been the recipient of many awards and honors for outstanding educational and literary works. Among these may be mentioned the prize of the Cuban Bar Association for a study of José Martí; the National Literature prize for his work on political and philosophical thought in Cuba in the nineteenth century; and the Department of Education award for his definitive critical and biographical book on Enrique José Varona.

While in this country Professor Vitier will visit leading secondary schools and representative universities as a basis for a report to his Government on educational methods in the United States.

[Released to the press June 18]

Dr. Emilio Oribe, distinguished Uruguayan educator and one of that country's most eminent poets, arrived in Washington by plane from Montevideo on June 18. He will spend two months visiting universities and other cultural centers in this country as a guest of the Department of State.

Dr. Oribe, who is professor of literature at the University of Montevideo, was educated in that institution and in Paris, where he received the degree of doctor of medicine and later did graduate work in philosophy and art at the Sorbonne. He is the author of numerous books, among the most recent being volumes of poetry and critical essays on the philosophical interpretation of art.

[Released to the press June 20]

Jorge Zalamea, one of the most active literary men in Colombia, arrived in Washington from Bogotá on June 20. He is here at the invitation of the Department of State and will visit newspapers and radio stations in this country during a two-month tour on which he will also meet representative United States publishers.

In a recent literary poll made in Colombia, Jorge Zalamea and Germán Arciniegas shared honors in being voted the nation's two most popular contemporary prose writers.

Señor Zalamea is a frequent and popular commentator over the national radio station at Bogotá. His recently published volume of comparative essays on Spanish and French culture is an amplification of a series of broadcasts which while appealing to a popular audience is at the same time distinguished by high critical standards and "a fine combination of erudition, taste, and enthusiasm". This work—and his travel here—is to be followed by a similar volume on the United States.

Among Señor Zalamea's activities as editor is the publication of a series of broadsides attractively presented and each containing one long or several short selections from contemporary Colombian writers. These publications are being widely circulated throughout the other American republics and have had an enthusiastic reception from the critics.

While Señor Zalamea's primary interests are criticism and editorship, his range is wide. He is the winner of the first prize recently awarded by the Colombian National Broadcasting System for a theatrical work and is well known as a lecturer not only in his own country but in the neighboring republics and in Spain.

The Department

TWO DIVISIONS ABOLISHED

The Secretary of State, on June 18, issued the following Departmental order (no. 1061):

"The Division of Exports and Defense Aid and the Division of Studies and Statistics are hereby abolished.

"The responsibility for administration of section 12 of the Act of November 4, 1939 (the Neutrality Act), the Act of September 1, 1937 (the Helium Act), and the Act of February 15, 1936 (the Tin Plate Scrap Act), which has heretofore been vested in the Division of Exports and Defense Aid, is hereby transferred to the Division of Commercial Affairs.

"Matters of foreign policy involved in the Act of July 2, 1940 (the Export Control Act), and the Acts of June 28, 1940 and May 31, 1941 (in so far as priorities or allocations for export are concerned and in so far as they remain unaffected by the responsibilities vested in the American Hemisphere Exports Office, established by Departmental Order No. 1029, dated February 20, 1942) shall be the responsibility of the Division of Defense Materials in collaboration with the Economic Adviser and the affected political divisions.

"The responsibility for all matters of foreign policy coming under the Act of March 11, 1941 (the Lend-Lease Act) is hereby transferred to the Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements.

"In addition, there is hereby transferred to the Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements, the responsibility formerly vested in the Division of Studies and Statistics to collaborate with the interested divisions and offices of the Department and to prepare current studies, analyses and data of statistical value needed in connection with matters arising before the Board of Economic Operations, or as may be required by any of the divisions of which it is composed, in connection with policy considerations, the conduct of economic warfare and related activities.

"Nothing in this Order shall be construed as modifying Departmental Order No. 917-A of February 3, 1941.

"Mr. Charles Bunn, in addition to such other duties and responsibilities that may be assigned to him as Special Assistant to the Under Secretary, shall serve as consultant to the Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements.

"The Division of Personnel Supervision and Management will take the necessary action to effect the transfer and classification of affected personnel and their equipment.

"The provisions of this Order shall be effective immediately and shall supersede the provisions of any existing order in conflict therewith."

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press June 20]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since June 13, 1942:

Robert P. Chalker, of Pensacola, Fla., formerly Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Birmingham, England.

Douglas Jenkins, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., Second Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Managua, Nicaragua, and will serve in dual capacity.

Gerald G. Jones, of Pierre, S. Dak., Vice Consul at Belfast, Ireland, has been appointed Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Duane B. Lueders, of Henning, Minn., has been appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and Vice Consul of Career and assigned as Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay.

John H. Morgan, of Watertown, Mass., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Madrid, Spain, has been designated Second

Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Bogotá, Colombia.

The assignment of Kenneth S. Patton, of Charlottesville, Va., for duty in the Department of State has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr.

Patton has been assigned as Consul General at Calcutta, India.

Thomas A. Weir, of New York, N. Y., has been appointed Vice Consul at Tenerife, Canary Islands.

Treaty Information

FINANCE

Taxation Convention with Canada

On June 15, 1942 the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and the Minister of Canada at Washington, Mr. Leighton McCarthy, exchanged ratifications of the convention and protocol between the United States and Canada for the avoidance of double taxation, signed at Washington on March 4, 1942¹ by Mr. Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, and the Canadian Minister.

The Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification of the convention and protocol on May 28, 1942, and the President ratified them on June 4, 1942.

The convention and protocol are brought into force by the exchange of ratifications and become effective retroactively as from January 1, 1941. They will continue in force for a period of three years after that date and indefinitely thereafter until terminated as of January 1 of any year on six months' notice given by either Government.

On June 17, 1942 the President proclaimed the convention and protocol, which will shortly be printed in the Treaty Series.

MUTUAL GUARANTIES

Mutual-Aid Agreement with the Belgian Government

The text of an agreement between the Governments of the United States and Belgium, signed

¹ Bulletin of March 7, 1942, p. 225.

June 16, 1942, on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "The War".

DEFENSE

Agreement with Cuba

An announcement regarding the signature of an agreement at Habana between the United States and Cuba whereby the Cuban Government offers to the United States facilities for training aviation personnel and for operations against enemy underseacraft, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "The War".

STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Agreement with Costa Rica

An announcement regarding the signature of an agreement with Costa Rica under the terms of which the Rubber Reserve Company will purchase over the next five years all rubber produced in Costa Rica which is not needed by that country, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorial Day Address by Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, Delivered at Arlington National Amphitheater, May 30, 1942. Publication 1749. 9 pp.
The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, Supplement 3, June 19, 1942, to Revision II of May 12, 1942. Publication 1753. 20 pp.

Legislation

Custody of Japanese Residing in the United States.

S. Rept. 1496, 77th Cong., on S. 2293. 7 pp.

Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and the Federal Judiciary Appropriation Bill, 1943. H. Rept. 2236, 77th Cong., on H. R. 6599. 10 pp.

Export Control: Hearing before the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on S. 2558, a bill to further expedite the prosecution of the war by authorizing the control

of the exportation of certain commodities. June 5, 1942. 10 pp.

Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill, Fiscal Year 1942: Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 2d sess. [Department of State, pp. 76-86.] 105 pp.

H. Rept. 2241, 77th Cong., on H. R. 7232. 12 pp.

Fifth Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations for the Period Ended June 11, 1942: Message from the President of the United States transmitting the fifth ninety-day report to the Congress on operations under the Lend-Lease Act. H. Doc. 799, 77th Cong. 32 pp.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1942

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.—Price, 10 cents - - - Subscription price, \$2.75 a year
PUBLISHED WEEKLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET